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LATE NEWS.

General News Summary. the year just closed has been one of nexampled prosperity throughout the country This is shown at various clearing bouses, all

but one showing an increase over 1880. The latest gross clearings of large cities have inreased in one twelvemonth from \$50,688,934,000 o \$64,409,580,967, or 27 1-10 per cent. Last year the increase over 1879 was 31 6-10 per cent. Tested by these records, the business of 1881 appears to have surpassed that of any previou year by one fifth to one-sixth in volume. The most remarkable increase was that of Louisville, with 33 per cent., followed by Kansas City, 32.9; Chicago, 30.5; Pittsburgt, 30.6 New York, 28.8; Boston, 27.2; Cincinnati, 23.7; San Francisco, 23; Iudianapol.s, 22., Cleveland, 21.8; Springfield, 17.9; St. Louis, 7,

During a festival of the k lights of Pythias at Shanesville, Ohio, on the vening of Dec. 31st, the floor gave way, precept ating over two hundred persons to the floor below. Two persons were killed and seventy-five injuredten fatally. "se oullding took fire and the lights wer mearly all extinguished, leaving the struggling mass in almost total darkness. Prompt aid was successful in staying the flames, but not until a number were more or less burned. The night was cold and the scene was frightful in the extreme.

At Christiana on the Pennsylvania railros i Dec. 30th afreight train parted, and following the train, run into the rear portion, causin a general smash up. Soon after came another freight train along and ran into the wreck, when the whole mass took fire. Two men were burned to death and two or three injured badly, one beyond recovery. Another man is missing and is supposed to be somewhere in the wreck. The authorities sent to Lancaster

for fire engines. Nebraska capitalists talk of an entir v new road to connect the grain fields a Da kota, Nebraska and Kansas with a 1 .nt on the Mississippi where the river never freezes to The contemplated road will also , un through the coal fields of Southwestern Kansas. The road, as set forth by the projectors, will be a direct line to New Orleans, as it will connect

with a barge line to that city. The woodwork in the shaft of Staine, Dresser & Co's. coal mine east of Springfield. Ill., accidentally caught fire Dec. 30th, and was consumed, with the engine house. Loss by fire. \$10,000, and the loss from the stoppage of work will be very heavy. About 125 men at work it the shaft escaped unbarmed and will be tempor

arily out of employment. Dr. J. C. Alexander, of Clinton Cooper county, Mo., committed suicide Dec 29th, by taking strychnine. The deceased was engaged to be married, but for some cause th wedding was postponed several times. Alex

ander became despondent and took to drinking hard. He was about 27 years of age. Fred Caps, former'y of St. Charles Mo., committed suicide near Kaufman, Texas by cutting his throat with a razor. Caps gav in writing as his reason for the deed that his sweetheart to whom he was engaged, had bro

ken off the engagement because he had met with financial reverses. Four cars were precipitated down as nbankment on the Boston & Maine line near Cole's Corner, Maine, on the night of January 24. The cars immediately caught fire and were

destroyed. There were about one hundred passengers in them. But one man was killed and bout twenty wounded. The body of a young lady found

loating in the river, near Detroit, Dec. 31st, proves to be the daughter of Charles Heale, of that city. She was 25 years of age and much respected. It is supposed that she committed suicide while suffering from a fit of temporary

Dr. Boynton, who attended the late President, has sent in no bill for his services, or does he intend to do so. After Mrs. Gar field's illness the President sent him a check for \$1,000, with the explanation that he gave his services as a friend.

The 1 ew brick school house just completed in Gillesple, Ill., was completely destroyed by fire, Dec. 31st. Loss, \$10,000. No nsurance. On the same day Blair's livery, with twelve horses, burned in Detroit.

Dr. Rauch, secretary of the State Board of Health, is informed that there i small pox in thirty-seven places in Illinois, though in about two-thirds of them it is under control.

The Wabash freight train at a crossing in Indianapolis, January 1st, ran into a street car. A Sister of Charity in the street car was killed, and another passenger had a foot crushed.

The large boarding house of Garret Abers, near Richburg, Pa., burned on the morning of Jan. 1st, and three children were burned to death. Mrs. Abers will probably also die.

A company with a capital of twelve nillion florins is to put a line of steamships on the line from Trieste to New York. The Aus trian government will be asked for a subsidy James Gordon Bennett, of the New

York Herald, started for St. Petersburg, to confer with the Russian government as to the feasibility of starting a new Polar expedition. Samuel G. Mallette, treasurer of

Omaha, died suddenly, Dec. 31st, from an attack of epilepsy. He was a very popular and efficient officer. He was 36 years of age. One coasting steamer and two steam-

ers engaged in the Mediteranean trade are finally given up as having foundered during he November gales. Loss of life, 110.

Three men employed on the Paradise tunnel, near Silverton, Colorado, a few days ago, were buried one hundred feet deep in a The steamer Rosa B., with 800 bales

of cotton, burned near Vicksburg, Dec. 30th. The cook was drowned. Loss on boat, \$9,000 John Beerhany was killed and sev-

eral other laborers injured by a railway accident near Jerseyville, Ill., on the night of Dec. 29th. An association of bankers and mer

hants has been formed in London favorable to the remonetization of silver in that country. Farmers in the country near St. Louis

are plowing their land. Even in southern Illiiols some fields are ready for the plough. The cracker bakery of Hatfield & Ducker, Brooklyn, N. Y., burned January 2d.

Loss, \$75,000; Insurance, \$45,000. The business of New York for the ear, as exhibited by the returns of the clearing ouse, reaches \$49,400,000,000.

The balance of trade in favor of this .900,900,000 \$100da A dymanite explosion occurred at

Beavr Falls Dec, S1st. Ten men were woundedtwo fatally. A fire at Piqua, Ohio, Dec. 30th, de-

stroyed Youngfellow's grocery. Loss, \$20,000. Whatever is obtained by deceit cheats no man as much as the getter.

Ceine ard C. Iminuls.

Thomas Somerville, a peaceably disposed switchman in Chicago, was set upon on the night of January second, by Jimmy O'Brien who worked in the same vicinity, and some friends of the latter, who desired to avenge an affront offered to O'Brien's brother the day be; fore. Somerville made a vigorous resistance, but was put in such peril from flying brickbats, that he drew his revolver and shot O'Brien dead, and inflicted a serious wound on

Victor Desmond. All parties were young men. A horribie murder has been committed at Bentonville, Ark., that of Esau Bolin by his wife; she used a pistol, and she claims that Ler husband was a horse thief and had killed two men, had threatened her life several times and drawn a knife on her. She has four little childrea and took the youngest with her to fall. After being there two days she borrowed a knife on some pretense and cut ber throat from ear to ear, severing the jugular.

A dispatca from Tr widad, Dec. 30th, easy-natiour cowboys attempted to run that town, when Marshal Kroger interfered, and the wboys opened fire Kroger returned it, fatally wounding a cowboy named Brown and killing h s horse. Onera ger was arrested; the others escaped. The fight resulted from an old feud and a blo drank.

The governor of Illinois has offered \$200 reward for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Emmet Thomas, who was tound dend near St. Francisville, Lawrence ounty, on the 24th of December, with four ullet wounds in his head and neck. A saloon kept by a German at Pales

tine, near Shelbyville, Indiana, was blown up by dynamite by ... sons unknown. January 24. This is the second building destroyed for the ... " " that place in the same way with in three months.

Dames Clark, a convict at Sing Sing prison, N. Y was assessinated on and more ing of Dec. 31st, by Angeno cardetta, a fellow risoner. They had no quarrel, and not a word was spoken. Cause of the murder is un-

At Rincon, New Mexico, a hotel keeper, aged seventy-five, wife and four others a part of an organized gang of thieves, have been captured. They have been robbing freight cars on the A., T. & S. F. for several months. Judge P. C. Dooley and Hon. Casper

Altenberg, prominent members of the Arkansas legislature, were arrested by a special treasury agent Dec. 31st, on the charge of fraudulent collection and retention of pensions At Sulphur, Texas, Dec. 30th, a con-

vict named E. P. Nacer, sentenced for five years, was shot dead by guards while attempting to escape on a construction train. Joe Smith, alias John Buens, a noted

ourglar and desperado, was shot and killed by a police officer in Kansas City, Dec. 31st, while prowling around residences. At Texarkama, Texas, George Berry Dec. 30th, shot and probably killed John Smit h

Berry is a bad character and will probably be lynched. Louis Henci a saloon keeper in New York, was shot and killed in his house by bur

glars on the morning of Dec. 20th. Geo. S. Reed, a widower in San Francisco, on the morning of Dec. 31st, shot and killed his mother-in-law.

Wm. H Erb, a German, who murdered his wife at St. Louis, was hanged in that city Dec. 26th.

News From Abroad.

RELAND. A corresondent, reviewing Irish events, says: The year closed in confusion, contention, and war of races and classes; commercial credit is broken, and the spirit of the ountry is sunk in deep depression. The year's trade shows a decrease of thirty per cent in imports. The Irish cattle trade, however, has improved, and the farmers in this branch feel meouraged. The scare produced by the large importation of American cattle has abated. The president, secretary and treasurer of the Ladies Land League at Roscommon have been arrested. Three of the ladies arrested at Drumcollagher

have been released on ball.

ENGLAND. Two Mormon missionaries who have een attempting to conduct services in a suburb of London, Sunday, Jan. 1st, were roughly hamiled by a mob, and obliged to seek refuge at police headquarters.

PORTUGAT. A Berlin dispatch gives a rumor of lismissed servants from the Portuguese royal household on a suspicion of connection with a plot to poison the King.

Accurate Time-Keeping. Many of the discoveries of science which at the time are regarded merely as refinements-very interesting, but without practical value-sooner or later find their special uses in supplying wants before unfelt. It is but one of the evidences of the advance of civilization that exact methods of dividing and measuring time are now in demand, not only by scientists and professional men as formerly, but by persons in the most ordinary pursuits of life. To railroad men and watch-makers as a matter of necessity, to manufacturers and business men as a matter of economy, and to individuals as a matter of convenience, it has come to be highly important to know what is the exact time of day to the second, in circumstances where half a century ago it would have quite sufficed to know the minute or even the hour. This may be due to the increased value of time when measured by the number of events or the magnitude of operations which modern ingenuity is capable of crowding into a given interval; there can be no doubt that a second to-day records a greater stride in the world's progress than did many hours in the days of our ances.

| Aball | *xpect to be before it. There are only two men in the country who want me hung. One is Judge Porter, who expects to get \$5,000 from the government if I am convicted, and the other is Corkhill, who expects to get bounced, and who knows I am the cause of it." tors. Of so great importance, for many Dr. Ke evident reasons, has the knowledge of the exact time become, that much thought of some of the best heads has been devoted to methods of ascertaining it and making it available by distribu-

tion for public use. Saudal wood is the wood of a tree which grows in Ceylon and on the coast of Coromandel. When the tree becomes old, the harder central wood acquires a country for the present calendar year will be | yellow color and great fragrance, while the interior wood remains white and possesses to fragrance. It is yellow wood only that is used in manufactur ing boxes, etc.

The Renson Why.

The tonic effect of Kidney-Wort is produced by its cleansing and purifying action on the blood. Where there is a gravelly deposit in the urine, or milky, ropy urine from disordered kidneys, it always cures.—Leader.

THE ASSASSIN'S TRIAL.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Dr. Collender called—Before any question was put, Judge Cox remarked that as the statement was made yesterday "that the Court surrainded the prisoner with the usual guards and protection," he would state that the prisoner was in custody of the Marshai and not of the Court, and whatever extra grunds have been furnished have been supplied by him.

Guitean—Well then, your honor, if the Marshai wen't do his duty I appeal to the Court. If the Ma shal won't furnish a proper guard, kick him out and let's have a new Marshal.

Scoville desired to exhibit to the vitness as an

Scoville desired to exhibit to the witness as an

Scoville desired to exhibit to the witness as an expert a letter written by Guiteau, some ten days since to Senator Don Cameron.

Guiteau interupted from his place in the deck, and shouted out in harsh and strained tones: "Hold on I want to say something about that letter. I protest against its being read here. It's a private letter I wrote to Senator Cameron ten days ago asking fer a loan of \$500. It was entirely a private matter. I intrusted it to my brother to give to Senator Cameron, and he withheld it in a miser-ble, mean way and gave it to this man Scoville. My brother had better go back to Boston and try and make some money and pay his debts. He has been a perfect nulsance on the case ever since he has been here. He and Scoville have dra ged themselves into this case to make notoriety at my expense. I repudiate both of them.

dra ged themselves into this case to make notoriety at my expense. I repudiate both of them.
Scoville, you had better go back to Chicago.
You are a perfect jac.ass on this case, and I won't have you in it any longer.

Davidge objected to the letter, but the court overruled the objection, and Scoville then read:

Hon. Ikn Cameron—Dear Sir: I am on trial for my life, and I need money. I am a Stalwart of the Stalwarts, and so are you. You think a great deal of Gen. Arthur and so do I.
My inspiration made him President and I am going to ask you to let me have tive hundred dollars. If I get out of this I will return it: if not, charge it to the Stalwarts. Yours, for our cause and very cordially, FCHARLES GUITEAU.

In court, Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1881.
P. S.—Please give your check to my brother, J. W. Guiteau, of Boston, and make it payable it my order.

C. G.

J. W. Gulteau, of Boston, and make it payable to my order.

The prisoner commented: "I don't care a snap about it one way or the other. If you had presented the letter you would probably have gotten money, but as you concealed it in a mean, sneaking way, you did not get the money. It is a very good letter anyway, but I don't like this way of stopting and stealing my private letters and dragging them into court."

Dr. Walter Fe upster, superintendent of the Dr. Walter Fe npster, superintendent of the Wisconsin State hospital for the insane, had devoted his attention to the study of insanity for the past fifteen years. Witness was familiar with the process of taking the conformity of the head, and did not believe much importance, as a rule, could be attached to the shape of the head in determining the question of sanity or insanity. The witness exhibited a number of silps showing the shape as taken by the cenformity of the heads of a number of gentlemen, including Treasurer Gilfillan, Col. Ingersoll, Judge Carter, W. I. Siliey and Col. Corkhill. In the case of Col. Ingersoll the witness remarked (pointing with his finger), "Talls side appears flat as compared with the other."

Guiteau—That shows he and I are cracked in

Guiteau-That shows he and I are cracked in the same direction.

""Col. Corkhill's head," said the witness, ha

a very marked depression upon one sid."

Guiteau (interupting:—I'll bet you could put
your foot in the depression in his licad.

Witness continuing—The depression is very
similar to that noticed in the prisoner's head. (laughter).
Guiteau—Oh, he is cracked a great deal wors

than I am. Scoville then asked witness: "Vill you giv your opinion whether such a letter as that, writ-ten to a man he did not know, does not indicate unsoundness of mind?"

Answer-I don't think it indicates unsoundness of mind. It seems to me consistent with his character and habit through life of soliciting money from sources where he had no reason to expect it."

Wi ness related incidents within his knowledge of the persons who has compitted associated as the persons who has compitted as the persons who has consisted as the persons who has compitted as the persons as the perso

edge of the persons who had committed crimes while acting under the influence of insane delusions, and defined what he considered insane delusions to be. Witness was then asked if he had ever seen a case where the person had committed crime and claimed divine inspiration.

mitted crime and claimed divine inspiration and if so, how such persons deported them-selves before and after the act!

He replied that in such cases delusion (or inspiration, as they claim it to be) comes to a person suddenly and with an intense pressure, and that such persons act quickly and upon sudden impulse, celasing settler to consult opportunity nor weapons. That it would be impossitunity nor weapons. That it would be impossible to conceive without actually witnessing it, the energy and impetuosity and determination with which persons acting under an insane delusion carry out their purposes. That it would be equally impossible to describe it even in large terms.

You don't agree with Abeals Doctor. He took plenty of time to make h

rrangements.

Corkhill then read the hypothetical question of prosecution, and witness replied to each Taking the facts set forth to be true, in my "Taking the facts set forth to be true, in my opinion he was sane."

Dr. Kempter detailed the conversation he had with the prisoner at the jull. The witness asked the prisoner if he thought himself insane. The reply was, "Not what you experts call insane, but legally insane." When asked what he meant the prisoner said if he could get the jury to believe that he was acting under inspration from the Lord when he shot the President, they would acquit him.

Corkhili—Doctor, there was a young man here, a horse doctor, who—

bere, a horse doctor, who—
Defense hotly objected to the term "horse

Guiteau interupted, calling the attention of the audience to the fact, that his letters "now came adressed to Hon, Chas, Guiteau, quite a hange from last summer." The witness was cross-examined by Reed who The witness was cross-examined by Reed who read extracts from a pamphlet by the witness as Superint-indent of the Wisconsin asylum.

During the reading, another quarrel arose and Porter instituated that Reed was falsely reading

for the purpose of deceiving the jury. Reed demanded that the reporter's notes be read in his vindication. Porter adde that the counsel could defend himself if he desired to place himself on trial in the place of the prisoner. Reed kept his temper and insisted upon the reporter reading his notes, which being done, showed perfect agreement.

perfect agreement.
Guiteau shouted "I want it understood that
Judge Porter is making all this fuss simply to
divert the minds of the jury from the point
which he sees Reed has made against him." Scoville continued the cross-examination, Gutteau int rrupting with 'He came here as an expert for the defense; that's what he said in my cell, but good living at Willard's and Cork-hill's money have been too much for him."

ASHINGTON, Dec. 30-At 10 o'clock Gufteau was led into court by the balliffs. As he passed the table at which his counsel sat he paused a moment and whispered to Scoville, "If you will only keep outet to-day I will laugh this case out o feotert."

out o fcourt."

As soon as he reached the dock he shouted out, "Some leading papers in America consider me the greatest fellow they have met for some time. At S o'clock last night I received a telegram which I will read for the edification of this audience and the American people:"

Charas J. Guitrau, Wishington, D. C.: All Boston sympathizes with you. You ought to be President.

(Signed)

A Host of Admirers. Pausing a moment, he branched off into mbling harangue, quoting Scripture and apparing himself to "the meek and lowly Jesus," who used plain language, though some times severe. "I have been accused of using too harsh language, but I take my pattern from the Savior of mankind. I shall submit my name to the next National Republican Conven-tion. I shall expect to be before it. There

Counsel for the prosecution having entered, Dr. Kempster took the stand, and Scoville re-sumed his cross-examination. Witness did not believe in temporary insanity in the sense that persons could be insane an

wholly recover from the an hour.

Witness was asked if he believed Sickles was sane or insune when he shot Keyes.

He replied: "I think he was sane, sir."
Guit-au.—The jury did not agree with you, sir. They thought he was insune. When the witness left the stand, Corkhil mounce i that he had but one more witness t

introduces on the part of the government. He would like to hear from Scoville as to how much time be might want to consume upon his surrebuttal, that some idea might be had as to how much longer the long drawn out trial would continue. would continue.

Scoville replied: "We have some witnesse Scoville replied: "We have some witnesses whose names have been presented since we closed our case, and I shall ask the court to pernit us to have them sworn, and our reason will be upon the ground of newly discovered evidence material to the case. I shall only ask Your Honor, however, to allow me to ask a few questions of these witnesses relative to independent facts not heretofore known to me."

Corkhill—"We would like to know what you expect to prove."

Scoville—"We have evidence to offer relative to the state of the prisoner's mind just before the shooting."

Davidge—"Could you give as an idea how much time you will want upon the surrebutial?"

Scoville—"Several days, probably all of next week."

Davidge—"What's the object, yo honor, to re-open this case."

Scoville insisted that he did not desire to delay the trial or consume the time of the court, but that the prosecution had consumed weeks with these expert witnesses, meeting with them nightly and conferring with them nthe preparation of this case, and that he did not propose to be cut short in the matter of time. He would renew, however, his proposition that the jury be allowed to separate and go to their homes, relying upon their honor and integrity. Guiteau said, "I agree to that, too, your honor. They are high-toned, honorable men, and I ain't afraid to trust them anywhere. The American people don't want me hung anyhow, and the best thing this prosecution can do is to dismiss the indicament and let us all go home."

Judge Porter, turning towards the dock, "Washinstron, Jan. 3 — In the Criminal Court this morning, Guiteau made his creating research."

or. They are high-toned, honorable heef, and I ain't afraid to trust them anywhere. The American people don't want me hung anyhow, and the best thing this prosecution can do is to dismiss the indictment and let us all go home."

'Judge Porter, turning towards the dock, called attention to the outburs's of the prisoner and intimated that if they were to continue he must request that the dock be moved to the farther corner of the ras.m, where at least the prisoner could not disturb the jury. "I don't ask for immediate action, your Honor." Guiteau, sneeringly—"Oh, you don't. Mr. Judge Porter:" wish Judge Porter would make his motions when he desires argument or action upon them, and not be continually making his little speeches to the jury."

Judge Porter—'I have undoubtedly the right to."

to."
Corkhill proceeded to repl to what he terms counsels' aspirations upon "a. "nguished medical gentlemen, who did honor o their State." He would repel the assertion that they menightly to weave meshes about this crimina. The prisoner himself had woven meshes that were fast enclosing him, and only two men and the spawns of the medical profession, who could not even acknowledge that they believe in a God, had been found who would under oath delare their belief in hi-insanity.

Scottle replied to Corkhill and surprised are their belief in hi-iusanity, Spoville replied to Corkhill and surprised

Scottle repned to Coranii and surprised every one by making one of the best and most impressive speeches that has been heard in the court room since the opening of the trial. In carnest language he indicated the conduct of the defence and severely rebuked the course of the District Attorney in his "unseemly efforts to muzzle and drive the defence from the court."

Some manifestations of applause followed he conclusion of his speech, but it was quickly the conclusion of his speech, but it was quickly checked by the equit.

Dr. John P. Gray, medical superintendent of the New York State Lunatic Asylum, had made the study of insanity his business since 1850, and in that time had treated or investigated 12,000 cases of insanity. He had never seen an instance where the only indication of insanity was an exhibition of immorality or wickedness. He did not believe in what had been called "moral insanity." It was impossible to dissever mental unity so as to locate an impairment of the moral nature that was not accomplished by intellectual deterioration or insanity. It puts nothing new into a mau's nature. It plished by intellectual deterioration or insanity. It puts nothing new into a man's nature. It only perverts what is already there. The witness at some length classified the various groups of insane that had come under his attention, and described the various causes and peculiarities of each. He did not believe any type of insanity existed outside of asylums that has not its prototype in asylums.

Dr. Gray gave details of his examination and talk with the prisoner. He had asked Gutteau whether he would have shot the President during the time he was reflecting on removing him.

g the time he was reflecting on removing him the President had offered him the Paris Con-dahlp. Guiteau diswered: "Well, that would we settled the matter. I should have taken

Guiteau called out from the dock: "I said if c had offered it to me at any time before the st of June; if he had offered it afterward it uldn't have made any difference. Witness asked Guiteau how he came to shoot Witness asked Guiteau how he came to shoot to President. Guiteau answered: "I came to be conclusion that the political situation justi-citi: I gradually became convinced of this,

reso ved on his removal. Gulteau shouted—"That knocks your Paris onsulate and shows that there was no malice it; that it was not an element of murder but colitical necessity."
Witness said that he then asked him how he ached the conclusion to remove the Presi-nt, and Guiteau repiled: "If you will read a papers of May and June, you will find ex-ils what the political situation was, and will ben appreciate what I mean by a political consisty. Witness asked him if the alleged necessity. Witness asked him if the alleged inspiration came as a vision, voice, or direct command. He said: "No: it came into my head a conception, and I reflected on it until I resolved it was justified by the sit aften." Witness asked prisoner how this accorded with his theory of inspiration, and he replied: "The inspiration was in the form of a pressure constructs on me to comput the act."

intly on me to commit the act."

Guiteau—That's all there is in the case, short overs if you want to.

Dr. Gray continued the story of his interview with Guiteau, the latter occasionally commenting, but not to the extent of an annoying inerruption. Adjourned.

Washington, Dec.31—At the opening of the ourt Guiteau called out: "One of my guards ere, Cunningham, has got an eleven-pound aby for a New Year's present.

Dr. Gray resumed the story of his conversaion with the prisoner in jail.

Guiteau interrupted—"That don't correspond with your evidence yesterday, Doctor.
You went into inspiration then."
Scoville objected to the statement of witness, saying: "the said nothing of inspiration or divine presence," and urged that the witness the presence," and nrged that the witnes nust give the conversation or substance of it is it occurred; that it would be the province of

Witness qualified his statement by adding:
"I asked him questions, and my statement
s bas d upon his replies." Witness continding, said: "The prisoner used the expression,
when I made up my mind."
Guiteau shouted: "Making up my mind was Guiteau shouted: "Making up my mind was the result of a grinding pressure; that's where the inspiration comes in. Please get that straight while you are about it." Scoville again objected that witness was los-ing sight of the question and going into argu-ment.

ing sight of the question and going into argument.

Guiteau—He has forgotten what he testified yesterday. Corkhill must have gotten hold of nim and instructed him what to say to-day. That's what's the matter with him.

Scoville disclaimed any desire to interrupt the witness, but the prosecution held him to the strict requirement that he should make his objections specifically, and he must therefore stop witness at every point where he was satisfied an objection would lie.

Guiteau continually interjected comments, and with Scoville's frequent objections, the witness soon became sensibly disturbed, and when asked to go on, said:

sked to go on, said:
"There have been so many interruptions I
on,t know where I am."
Guiteau quickly retorted: "I shouldn't think ou did, nor any one else. I have been trying ill morning to find out where you are. The fact s you are badly mixed this morning. We will

nd a small boy to find you." The witness was about to state some reason thich induced him (witness) to form the opin which induced him (witness) to form the opin-bon that the prisoner was sane at the time he visited him at the jail, when Guiteau again in-terrupted, and called out: "Dr. Gray is devot-ing himself to an argument to the jury this morning which he has no right to do, he should confine himself to facts. Porter will take care of the arguments. Judge Port rI mean." Secville again objected; witness was volun-teering an argument instead of adhering to the statement o facts.

Corkill read a hypotetical question similar to that by Scoville.

Witness analyzed the question, clause by clause, and refused to answer it, because it did not describe an insame person.

The prisoner, as the reading proceeded, interprinted with, "All bosh: that's false." "How do you know?" "That's Smith's lie," etc.

Witness then stated at length that Guitean's form in the court fed hi m to believe he was faite. When asked if he thought Guitean had been feigning, he replied: "Yes, I do; he claims an inspiration from the Deity; I don't believe he believes any such thing, and in such sense he is feigning."

Guiteau—"No such thing; I never feigu. You are paid for your opinion."

Witness stated that he had never as an expert pronounced a same man insane or adjudged an

oronounced a sane man insane or adjudged an usane one sane. He admitted, however, having changed his views since began to study he subject.

Guiteau—"You may reach Abraham in twen-Gutteau—"You may reach Abraham in twon-years, Doctor; you are a growing man. Witness said be abandoned the moral insaulty

Guiteau-The amount of it is, those experts

Washington, Jan. 3—In the Criminal Court this morning, Guiteau made his opening speech

as follows:

"I ha: a very happy New Year's vesterday, and hope everbody else did. I had lots of visitors, and high-toned, middle-toned, and low-toned. That takes them all it, I believe. They expressed their opinions freely, and none of them was tree hung. T ey all, without a dissent, expressed the opinion that I shall be acquitted."

sent, expressed the opinion that I shall be acquitted."

Dr. Gray took the stand, and Scoville resumed his cross-examination. Witness had not said in giving his opinion on direct examination that the prisoner was sane, taking into account the evidence of the prisoner himself, but, taking that element into consideration, his opinion would still be the same; that the prisoner is sane, and was sane on the 2d of July.

Witness was asked if he was familiar with the case of Lieut, Sanborn, who was killed by Dr. Wright in Norfolk, Va., and replied: "Yes, sir; I was sent by the President to make an examination, and gave my opinion on the case."

"How much did you get for it!" shouted Guiteau. Y ur idea, doctor, that a man can't be insane unless his brain is diseased is rather frivolous. You don't agree with the Savior. You ought to study up spiricology, then you would catch some new ideas."

Witness did not believe in what is termed by some writers earottonal insanity, or moral insan ty. Kleptomania he considered simply thieving, dipsomania drunkenness, and pyromania incendiarism. Their designations were nania incendiarism. Their designations wer

simply convenient terms which had been in-vented to cover certain crimes. Insanity, said witness, is never transmitted any more than The examination progressed with tedious de-The examination progressed with tellious at-tail in the effort to extract sometaing favorable to the defense. Counsel renewed the attack upon witness again and again and were each time met with evasive or qualified replies. Finally Scoville with some impattence in-

uired-Can you tell me Doctor, how many cireci reolies you have given me this morning!
Witness-I do not know that I baye given Witness—I do not know that I have given you any. I propose to answer precisely in my own way, Mr. Scoville. I am under oath, and I propose to give you al! the information bearing upon this case in my possession, but I do not care to drag my personality into it any more than possible.

The prisoner meanwhile had observed marked decorum, at interests, and or the prisoner meanwhile had observed marked decorum, at interests.

The prisoner meanwhile had observed marked decorum, at intervals gazing out of the window, but most of the time he appeared to be busily engaged in writing his autograph on cards which were handed up to him from the audience by an attendant.

Scoulie desired to put in evidence certain tabulated statements from annual reports of the witness. From these it appeared that of fifty-four cases of homicides by insane people seven were by persons acting under insane delusions of divine authority for these acts. At the request of the District Attoracy witness described carefully these cases, and added: "Each case was one of marked insanity, independent of the homicidal act."

Dr. Gray resumed after recess, and the prosecution then announced the case closed for the government.

government. Scoville said he was taken by surprise at this udden action.

sudden action.
Dr. Bowker, of Kansas City, testified that Mrs. Dunmire told him in Leadville that she hesitated about getting a divorce because she was not sure but that he was insane.
Clark Mills, sculptor, was called for the purpose of identifying plaster cast of Guiteau's head. Davlege objected as it would respen the insanity question. The Court so ruled and witness was withdrawn.
Judge Cox silenced Guiteau who was attempting to read a letter to himself.

ing to read a letter to himself.
Gatteau—"When I speak, I speak to 50,000,0.00 people—not this little crowd in this court
room." Marshal Henry-"Keep quiet, sir!" Guiteau-"I've got through, sir. The prisoner soon started on another har-ngue and a builtiff placed his hand on his

John W. Guiteau was again placed upon the stand, and questioned regarding Guiteau's letter to Senator Cameron. Davidge objected to any attempt to introduce hat here a prima facie appearance of manu-actured testimony. The Court ruled against

Scoville revived the question of introducing submit the motion in writing to morrow, giving names of witnesses and facts to be testified; giving reason why such witnesses were not in-troduced before. Adjourned.

Washington, Jan. 4.—This morning some elay was caused in the proceedings of the curt. When Scoville was preparing an all-nvit, Guttean said: lavit, Guiteau said:

"This is a good time to make speeches, but I promised the marshal that I would keep quiet o day, and I will try to do so."
Having subscribed to the affidavit, Scoville ead it.
It sets forth that he, affiant, is sole couns

for prisoner; that prisoner has been in such a state of u ind that he has been unable to render state of n ind that he has been unable to render any assistance, or suggest the names of any witnesses; and that afflant has, since closing the case, learned the names of certain witness-es who can testify to material facts of defense. After giving the names of the witnesses and briefly stating what he expected to prove, Sco-ville moved to be allowed to introduce this newferidence. newfevidence.

Judge Cox inquired if counsel desired to be

Col. Corkhill said: "I hardly think anything Scoville then amended his affidavit by insist ing that Dr. McFarland would testify in the

Scovine then amended his almost by hossilig that Dr. McFarland would testify in the
opinion that the prisoner is now insane.

The subject was fully discussed by counsel
on both sides.

Guiteau insisted upon being heard. The bailiff tried to silence him, but was met with an
angry "Let me alone or I will slap you in the
mouth." Guiteau then called out, "Your
Honor, all I want is to show that I told these
men on the way to jail that it was the political
situation and the pressure of inspiration that
caused me to remove the President.

Jelige Cox said that the counsel for the defence came here a stranger to the courts of the
district and even to the prisoner himself and
found himself environed with difficulty was
hat the odium attaching to the assassination
had the witnesses unwilling to even allow
here was to be hearent to be defence. and the original attaching to the assassination and the witnesses unwithing to even allow cir names to be known to the defence. Appleciating all these difficulties which embarised the defence he (Judge Cox) had felt disbed to offset with equal latitude and more man ordinary facilities in proportion to their case. Evidence of insanity could not be offered a rebuttal in his opinion. Proof of insanity

Scoville again objected; withess was volunteering an argument instead of adhering to the statement o fac's.

The witness, with some feeling, replied: "I should be limited to evidence in chief of defend an under oath, Mr. Scoville, and I do not cards to volunteer anything which is not strictly and appropriately evidence is the case."

Scoville attempted to get witness to confess that the conduct and conversations of Guitean were the chief means of determining on sanity or insanity. Witness said it was only an incident, not an essential element.

Guiteau interposed that the experts on this framework. Guiteau interposed that the experts on this framework.

Witness had seen some forty cases of feigned wards.

Witness had seen some forty cases of feigned insanity. Prisoner was feigning insanity. Witness did not find a single circumstance as narrated by prisoner to indicate insanity. He thought him sane.

Corkhii read a hypothetical question, clause by clause, and refused to answer it, because it did not describe an insane person.

The prisoner, as the reading proceeded, interrunted with "All bosh; thur's false." "Heart of the strict was a political necessity for the good of the country, and that the witness being a stalwart could appreciate why he did it. That he had thought and prayed over the matter for six yeeks, and became convinced that the President country with "All bosh; thur's false." "Heart of the prisoner was hearne convinced that the president prisoner was hearne.

Scoville introduced the letter witten by his father, which expressed an opinion that the would be rendered practically ineffect-prisoner was insane.

Guiteau sneeringly and insultingly reproved Scoville for introducing this, threatened the balliff, and said he could get lifty experts to testify that he was enzy as a loon, but wouldn't give a cent for bucketzful of expert testimony.

Dr. Beard called an ruled out and exception noted.

noted.

Scoville said he would like a little time for preparation of this part of the case.

Davidge said prosecution had already prepared their statement of law points upon which they would rely, and he would be pleased to give defense the benefit of them. He then read stree defense the benefit of them. He then read as follows:

First, the legal test of responsibility where insanity is set up by the defense for the alleged act is whether the accused at the time of committing the act alleged knew the difference between right and wrong in respect to such act, that is, if he knew what he was doing and that

what he was doing was contrary to the law of the land, he is responsible— Guiteau—I didn't, because my free agency

was destroyed.

Second. If the accused knew what he was

Guiteau—I didn't, because my free agency was destroyed.

Second. If the accused knew what he was doing, and that what he was doing was contrary to the law of the land, it constitutes no defense, even if it were true that when he committed the act he really believed he was thereby producing a public benefit, or carrying out an inspiration of divine origin or approval, such belief would not afford any excuse, nor would such excuse be afforded by the fact that in the commission of the act he was impelled by a deprayed moral seuse, whether innate or acquired, or by an evil passion, or indifference to moral obligation.

Guiteau—All of which is false.

Third. Insanity would, however, constitute the defense, if by reason of a diseased mind the accused at the time of committing the act charged, did not know what he was doing, or if he did know it, that what he was doing, was contrary to law.

Guiteau—I had no choice in the matter.

Fourth. The only evidence in the present case tending to show an irresistible impulse to commit the suicide is the claim of the accused that his free agency was destroyed by his alleged conviction that the death of the President was required for the good of the American people, and was divinely inspired. But such a conviction, even if it really existed, could not afford any excuse when the party knew what he was doing, and that it was contrary to law. No mere delusion or error of judgment, not even a fixed belief that what is prohibited by law is commended or approved by divine authority.

Guiteau—God's law is higher than man, anyhow; it can exempt the accused from the responsibility of breaking the law to have such an effect that the commission of the act charged must have been the resuit of insane delusion which was the product of the disease, and of such force as to deprive the accused of the degree of reason necessary to distinguish between right and wrong in respect of the act, so that at the time of committing the act he either din not know what he was dong, or, if he did, that the act

act was wrong or contrary to the law of the

and.

At Scoville's suggestion the court then adjourned until Saturday

The Baggage-man.

Baggage Traffic. The train baggage-man looks down on the world obliquely from the door of his car. The altitude, to be sure, is not great, but in addressing aim mankind are compelled to speak with unturned faces. This position, therefore is that of suppliants, and what they have to say seems to partake of the natrue of a supplication rather than a demand. The feeling that this is to shared in common by the baggage-m-n

and his interlocutor. The isolation of the baggage-man has the effect to make him arbirary. It also begets in him a reflectsy spirit; the occuliar associations of his business gi e his reflections direction and color. . . . him the prosperity of the world at larg v is evinced in its trunk; its want of pre sperity in the absence of it. Between these extremes there are intermediate stages that he arrange and classifies according to the peculiar circumstances of the case. He measures the condition of mankind by their

inggage. To him man is only an abstraction, a moral reflection, whose good and bad qualities are centered in his personal flects. A stoutly-built and well-protected trunk represents, in his philosophy, the achme of moral stability, just as the low and insecure nature is eptonized by baggage, that is of a poor

or worthless character. To understand the train baggageman properly we must know him in his car. Away from this he presents no unusual or satient features, but here b possesses independence and individuality, the consciousness that comes with the exercise of power and the possession of definite knowledge. Here he reigns. The occupants of the car may be said to be his subjects, and its implements the furniture of his court. Treated with deference by all, the multitude secretay fear him. Genial and kindly, he is much maligned. Numbering his a imirers by the score, he counts his en-

emies by millions. I hrough the Desert.

Keane's Journey to Medinah.

A Bedouin riding past us, at full speed, carrying a long spear, was in sight for more than an hour and a half. He took all kinds of fantastic shapes, and, as regards the distance, he was off at any moment; the best range-finder ever invented could not have localized him. At one time he was split up into three, with a space of something that looked like a surface of shimmering water between each part-the legs of the camel dancing along over the plain without anybody attached to them, and high over them the body of the camel and rider flying through the air, and above them again the tuft of feathers surmounting his spear, looking like a bird in the air. What added greatly to the dreariness of this horrid waste was the total absence of animal life; not a fish jump ruffled the surface of the glassy lakes; not even the proverbial and familiar pelican of the wilderness was to be seen by the side of them; no wheeling vultures overhead; even the swarms of flies properly belonging to the caravan deserted. The carcases of camels which we passed, had the flesh dried on the bones as hard as wood. I shall never forget one corpse-that of a man-nationality quite indistinguishable. The body had first distended to about three times its original bulk and then dried in that form. I turned it over as it lay on the sand, and it was so light I could have lifted it with one hand. It made a creaking and drumming noise as I moved it, we like the sound of shaking a rolled up hide of sole leather. I arrived at two conclusions with reference to that region. First, that the refraction of light by the air was so remarkable that artillery

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the scomaen. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off all the poisonorus and waste matter of the system. See othe olumn.—Adenne. loaded with le non squashes,

Half the ills we hoard in our nearts rea ills because we hoard them.